

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Notwithstanding the cliff dwellers are a wild and woolly people, it seems that their exhibitor—Lieutenant Schwatka—could get some very reliable pointers from them on sobriety and temperance.

Miss Minnie Wannamaker is to marry Dr. Ruth, who is the handsomest man in the navy and the teacher of the bible class in Papa Wannamaker's Sunday school. This last statement is not authentic.

Of course it was a Missouri judge who decided that playing progressive euchre for prizes was a violation of the gambling laws. In any other state the judge would have been progressive enough to have made it the now all popular "High Five."

It is said that Minister Palmer of Michigan, who has represented this country at Madrid since May 1, will return about the 1st of June, and that he will try to be governor of his state, although on two former occasions he has failed.

Don Pedro is said to have gotten away from Brazil with five wagon loads of silver plate. Thus if his European uncles are all reasonable, he will have a pretty good protection against actual pinching want in any emergencies that may arise.

It does seem that congress does an infinite amount of diffidulatory about the Oklahoma territorial bill that is not necessary. The people have waited patiently for a long time and any further delay on the part of the legislative bodies at Washington is only adding insult to injury.

And Uncle Sam has seen fit to impress upon the mind of the unsophisticated Red man that a lottery in his midst would not be for his welfare. "Poor Lo," who knows how the round silver dollars roll off in the direction of Louisiana every month, is trying to explain the inconsistency.

Senator Allison is credited with the declaration that the proposed annexation of his life was when he counted the ballots that made Abraham Lincoln president. But this does not signify that the senator has not lived in an atmosphere of anticipation of a prouder moment, when a loyal friend shall perform the same service for him.

Rev. Sam Jones declares that he is making more money than any ten bishops of the Methodist church. If making money was a Christian duty, Jones' declaration would be highly laudable, but if he really said such a thing, which in recognition of his mental brightness we are loath to believe, as a boast it is disgusting.

The vicious and good humored Kansas City Times finds heaps of sport in "mugging" the Churchy Joneses, late of Florida, about their eccentricities, and so forth, but we note that the v. g. h. afore-said finds convenient room in its columns for liberal reproductions from the St. Louis contingent of the aforesaid C. J.'s. But, then, suppose it's all right, as it is in the play.

Mulvane Record: The farmers are on the alert this spring. The low price of grain does not appear to discourage them. One blacksmith says they have already made more plow this spring than they usually make in the entire season. Kansas farmers have the pluck, and they will make it win. Corn is cheap, but many of them are holding the last crop, or until they can raise hogs to eat it.

The recent developments on land and sea of the cruelty of lieutenants toward their inferiors suggest that a thorough investigation be made in army and navy for similar outrages. The cases of brutality on the Enterprise, under command of Metcalfe, are revolting. When young officers can not command respect from their men without the aid of tying them up by the thumbs and subjecting them to long and tortuous punishments they should be discharged from the service, summarily.

Ives and Stuyver ought to write a book on "How to Get Rich Quickly." After running up debts to the amount of \$18,000,000 they pay those that they have to and compromise the rest for 5 cents on the dollar. The principle underlying their operation is not new, but they have carried it further than any speculators of the present generation. It can be worked by anybody without honesty and with sufficient powers of persuasion, but Ives' ability to find lands whenever he wanted them was what filled his rivals with admiration and awe.

The greatest strike of labor history has been inaugurated by the coal miners of England. Two hundred and sixty thousand persons, men, women and children, have stopped work. This strike virtually stops the production of coal in England and, if continued, will soon compel the suspension of operations by the iron works and all manufacturing, throwing millions out of employment. The possible consequences are absolutely appalling. All this happening in a free trade country. What conclusions are our Democratic friends drawing from it?

Mississippi floods of this year are remarkable from the fact that there has not been during the past season that heavy snowfall near the upper waters of the river which is the usual source of the inundations. The rains have been heavy and continuous, and the drainage of heavy soils has filled the streams. But there is no such reservoir to draw upon as comes of large areas of melting snow. On account of the floods are likely to subside rapidly and to inflict less damage than the inhabitants of the Louisiana lowlands now apprehend. As soon as present safety is assured, there ought, however, to be some thought for the future. All the recent improvements of the navigation of the river, both by the levees and Captain Eads' jetties, have been of a kind to compress the volume of the river into a narrow compass, and so increase the danger of floods. The problem now is to find something to neutralize this mistake.

RESUBMISSION IN A METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The annual conference, held a few days since at Holton, Kansas, took up the question of resubmission now agitating the state. What ever be said of the Republican leaders of Kansas, or however blind they may pretend to be as to the strength of the movement, the average Methodist preacher is never asleep to what is going on around him, politically or otherwise. A committee of that conference which was raised for the purpose of enquiring into the resubmission matter, reports that they can not shut their eyes to all the talk, or, worse to that effect. In resubmission for prohibition they check the national Republican party over the head as follows:

Another cause of uneasiness among the friends of temperance is seen in the too abundant indications that the controlling party in national affairs, in which we have so largely trusted hitherto, is rapidly drifting towards the adoption of high license as the best method of its attainment. It is a device for the abatement of the liquor traffic.

Again further on the committee's report which was adopted says of the present administration:

Your committee cannot but express a deep sense of disappointment in the result of recent amendment campaigns in the east, and also, and especially in the lack of that friendly feeling on the part of the present national administration towards the cause of temperance which Christian men had a right to expect.

The committee in one portion of their report intimates that but for the attitude of the National Republican party and the fact that several enlightened states had lately repudiated prohibition, they would dismiss the whole Kansas matter with a "smile of contempt." We would suggest that before anybody, or any organization, political, religious or otherwise, starts in to give the people the "smile of contempt" racket, they might do well to look over the list of solid temperance men and the men of leading minds in this state who are demanding a re-hearing and another vote on a law which is costing the state hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in attempted but unsatisfactory enforcement.

ABOUT DIVERSITY OF CROPS.

There is unquestionably a pretty general determination among the farmers of this state to change their system of farming by introducing greater diversity of crops and give more attention to live stock than heretofore. They have been urged to do this by the press; and especially by the journals devoted to agricultural interests, for several years, but the experience of the past season and the present situation touching their immediate interests are something of an object lesson to them, and it is said they are the most forceful and impressive. The wise profit by experience. This does not imply that the great staples of corn and wheat and oats are to be abandoned, but they are not to be depended upon, wholly, in the future as in the past.

Nor will the farmer have much difficulty in determining what crops he will adopt. Few crops known to American agriculture can be regarded as an experiment here as almost everything has been tested and its adaptability to our soil, climate and other local conditions demonstrated. And, we may add, but few in the whole catalogue have been found unsuited to our state or some portion of it. With the system of irrigation that is now being developed in the southwestern portion of the state, crops that now successfully grown by that plan will speedily reach the highest state of perfection of which they are susceptible.

One of the most profitable and least expensive crops that can be grown here is flax; it has not been generally or extensively cultivated, for the same reason that a number of other valuable crops have been neglected—i. e., because of the main we might say everybody has had to produce big crops of the leading staples. In conversation a day or ago with the writer, Mr. S. H. Chandler, an intelligent and very successful farmer of Kechi township, Sedgewick county, gave his experience last year in growing and handling flax in a small scale. He planted fourteen acres, the entire expense for seed, harvesting, threshing, etc., being about \$40, exclusive of his own work, which did not require any neglect of other important farm work. He secured 100 bushels of seed which he sold at 90 cents a bushel. The seed alone netted him \$90 an acre, and he had the balance of the product for feed for his cattle which he values above all most every other forage, all live stock eating it with relish in preference to anything else. He made no use of the stock and stems and of course lost the straw. Had he been prepared to save that and turn it to account, the profits of the crop would have been double what he realized.

There is enough in the flax crop, according to Mr. Chandler's experience—and there are others who have done equally as well—to warrant its production on a large scale. It should be produced in sufficient quantity there is no sort of doubt that factories would spring up to convert the tow into the various fabrics demanded by commerce, much of it supply the wants of our own people, such as grain sacks and blinding twine, immense quantities of which are required by the farmers of the state every year.

The certainty of the flax crop is beyond question; insects do not attack it while growing; it is readily harvested by an ordinary mowing machine and handled with as little trouble as hay or any other forage crop. We understand that seed will be furnished to any and all who may desire them for a crop the coming season.

The school statistics received by the state superintendent of public instruction from the county superintendents throughout the state show that the average length of school terms in every district in the state is six and a half months, which is nearly one-half month better than any previous year. The number of pupils enrolled in 1889 was also greater than any other year, and about sixty-seven school houses were built. In point of her education interests Kansas is not behind any of the states, not even the older ones of the east that lay particular stress upon that feature of the politico-social economy. This point is worth the careful attention of intending home seekers in other states and sections. The intellectual as well as the material welfare is carefully conserved by our systems and public sentiment.

The failure of the Louisiana State Lottery to purchase a lease of life in another state brought it to realize that it was advisable, if not necessary, to test its social and moral status at home. The present flooded condition of the delta, of that state afforded it a convenient opportunity, as well as plausible pretext for making such test. It was not expected that the virtue of a great state could thus be purchased in open market, but its people are to be congratulated none the less for the prompt rejection of the seductive advances by their governor. This last incident would seem to indicate that that moral incubus, the L. S. L., has about run its course. It is hoped so, at least.

The French appear to have the laugh on their critical neighbors, the Germans, in the matter of administrative changes. The matter of reforming the French ministry did not cause the crisis that was freely predicted in the realm of the Rhine, while the unexpected—the retirement of the German premier—has come near causing a panic at Berlin, and the government will be lucky if the incident is passed without serious results at home as well as with its neighbors. Our guess is that the first move on the political checker-board of Europe will be made by Russia, and if one or more of Balkan peninsular principalities do not feel the czar's mailed hand in a short time it will be no less a surprise than cause for congratulation at their escape.

The total revenues of the government in 1889 were but little above fifty-six million dollars. Thirty years later, or for 1889, the revenues of a single railroad, the Pennsylvania Central, are given at \$123,000,000. Nor is this increase of property peculiar to the railroad interests of the country. In the thirty years past the government's revenues have increased more than eight hundred per cent, and the general business of the country has averaged fully up to that standard, in many instances largely exceeding that figure. Such showings are not altogether in harmony with the present business status, but it is remembered that the present is but a brief span and its conditions must speedily give way to the wanted trend of progress and prosperity.

The New York Sun has been speculating on the result of the next census. It estimates the gains over 1880 as follows: In the New England states, from 4,019,329 to 4,500,000; in the Middle states, including Maryland and West Virginia, from 12,195,885 to 15,000,000; in the Western states, including the Pacific coast, from 16,805,081 to 23,500,000; in the Southern states, from 16,837,316 to 22,000,000. Total 65,000,000. The greatest estimated gains are in the west, and the next greatest in the south. These two sections will gain in representatives in congress and in presidential electors. New England will lose, and the Middle states about hold their own. Neither party will gain materially over the other. But the actual result may differ widely from this estimate.

The Atlanta Southern Industrial Record details 325 new manufacturing enterprises inaugurated in the ten cotton states during the past two weeks, employing over \$6,000,000 capital. This does not include the many new railroad enterprises detailed, employing many millions of dollars capital, developing vast extents of country rich in minerals, coal, timber and agricultural lands. Industrial development is spontaneously springing up all over the south, which will eventually make it populous and rich. May this not afford a more practical solution of some of the problems that have and do still vex that section, and incidentally the whole country? Such influx of people and capital into that country, as indicated by the Record, will unquestionably be felt in the management of its affairs.

OUR HOG PRODUCTS.

From the Western Rural.

Spring will always be a conspicuous feature in agriculture. There is a steady consumption of pork products. We are a pork eating people. Upon every table, there is more or less pork in some shape, and upon every table there are some products of some kind constantly. The consumption, therefore, is reliable. But further than this, on many tables pork is the chief meat of the year round, and the production of pork is about as cheap as any meats that we produce. The hog consumes considerable that would be otherwise wasted, and when corn is high, pork usually is the cheapest of meats. We may confidently depend upon our swine, therefore, to do as well years together, as any other domestic animal will do. Disease has been the great drawback to our swine husbandry, but we believe that the avoidance of too close interbreeding, and a more natural system of breeding, will protect us from disease in a very large measure.

AN EMERGENCY RATE GRANTED.

From the Western Republican.

A few days ago Mr. W. E. Francis, of Darlington township, sold eight head of two-year-old steers for \$375, or at the rate of \$47 a head. He bought the steers at \$1.68 per hundred pounds and sold them at \$4, gaining \$2.32 per hundred.

He is an intelligent and well informed gentleman and knew what he was talking about when he said that the corn fed to the steers brought him from 60c to 75c a bushel, some of the animals consuming more than others and fattening less rapidly. It is needless to say that Mr. Francis has no 10c corn to sell and that his thoughts are not perplexed in the consideration of an emergency rate. He made a rate of his own and of course he is satisfied with it. Any reasonable man would be.

Besides getting a good price for his corn, the stock-raiser—that is to say, the raiser of good stock—can always find an open and unfilled market. To illustrate the meaning of this let us quote from the Breckers' Gazette: "Less than half the cent of the receipts of live cattle at the Chicago yards would grade 'good to choice.' Here is a text for a sermon six columns long on the advantages of raising well bred cattle instead of 'scrubs.' If people will raise three-cent cattle instead of five-cent cattle, they have no license to pick at the big four, or anybody else when they only get three cents when they come to market."

If a hundred for beef and 45c for pork is not a rate good enough for any emergency, what is?

Man's Inhumanity to Man.

From the Salina Republican.

Intolerance causes more cold bloodedness than anything else. There are scores of people in this world who would willingly, dead downward, every person who is not of their own faith. This makes men and women mere machines.

A HOPEFUL, YET A REASONABLE VIEW.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

We are confronted by a condition of affairs which must be met in the light of facts, by practical methods. "That that is," but that some things are that ought not to be we all know, and because a thing is not a sufficient reason for its continuance. Let us labor to change these things which operate to our disadvantage, in public and private business. H. L. Shannon aptly says: "It is folly to assign any one thing the cause of industrial and commercial depression." It is common for men to have a "hobby" and "ride it to death"—to accentuate some one cause where many operate and treat with contempt the declarations of others. It may be there is some advantage in this fact, as between them all the whole truth may be more readily developed and understood. There is not one evil, in many evils, in public affairs to be remedied by the action of the present intelligent discussion of economic questions in the columns of the EAGLE. In times of adversity men most need courage and patience, and man's adversity is the opportune time for the advancement of justice and of justice. At this time there is no occasion to despair, for the world is moving forward in the unfolding of truth, and the increase of wealth, and if we only do our duty we can have our industrial system so arranged that wealth will be more equitably distributed.

There is no proper place in this world for the pessimist. The world is advancing. "Onward, onward, onward, ever." So, let us then be up and doing, still achieving, still pursuing. Edward Atkinson says: "Intelligence, integrity, and integrity, sustained by public justice, constitute the sole condition under which permanent prosperity can become the rule among men." He assumes that men with intelligence and integrity will be industrious. In this country, there is now no excuse for anyone remaining in ignorance, and every member of society should make some use of the faculty given him for the acquisition of knowledge, endeavoring to be skilled in his vocation, to understand his relations to society, and the proper functions of government, and then perform his duties as a citizen intelligently. There must be advance all along the line; here a little, there a little, having before us an ideal condition of society which if we may never reach it, we can at least approximate.

There is in this world no place where we can sit down and say we have reached the end, for rest here there is none; material nature abhors it, and why should man be an exception? The air and water enveloping the earth are kept pure by acting as a drain for the earth's impurities. Likewise in the mind of man the truth is developed by agitation; so let the agitation of these important questions continue and the truth will be known. In the meantime let us act and not wait for the day when, without individual economy and industry honestly and constantly exercised there will be no improvement in our condition. We can be sure of this; and by committing the management of our public affairs only to men of known honesty and integrity, we can be sure of this; and justice by which our individual efforts will be sustained, and secure for us a just reward for our labor.

It is encouraging to know that so many minds are now aroused seeking for truth on economic questions, and that they are not content with the status quo. May the public press honestly aid the people in these efforts.

A WORK FOR THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Chicago board of trade is having a hard struggle with the bucket-shops. It is feared that some day it will be forced to prevent the right of directors to resign and defeat the end in view. The importance of the matter is far greater than is generally supposed. The object aimed at is to check gambling in grain because it is gambling as much as betting on the fact that there has been but one case before its police judge in two years.

The border towns of southern Kansas are having a lively time, it is at present. Farmers going to boomers, returning provisions have to be bought, wagons mended, stock fed, consequently business is at its best.

The council at Pratt City has passed a "chicken law" for the benefit of those who raise "garden truck." The ordinance compels those who have troublesome chickens, upon complaint of their neighbors, to keep them caged.

The location selected for the new Methodist university at Topeka is nearly a mile west of Washburn college. The plans for the buildings have been drawn and work will be begun on the main buildings in June. The estimated cost of the buildings is \$75,000.

The Kansas pioneers are not content with telling "early day" tales, which we believe out of context, but they frequently come along with legends, which are the pioneer stories. Reuben Hackett, one of the oldest settlers in Franklin county, is cutting down his teeth.

Some of the leading university students complain that they are watched too closely. Our advice to such students is not to do anything that would make any difference whether you were watched or not. But anybody dislikes to have his steps dogged and it is a common fault among pedagogues to make their pupils feel like slaves, and to wonder that they are so nervous and susceptible to insult, much more quickly than the older hardened one.

The merry Harper of the Abilene Reformer after a Chase among the Kansas counties, declared that the "Kansas Times," "this Coffey is Riley and dark as a cloud." "You're a Lyon great Scott, do think I'll keep such stuff on your mind." "Dickinson, I believe you're a Gray." "Pawnee don't get mad," spoke up Allen. "If he'll grant me time I'll Russell around and get some Bourbon from the county where he's from." "You're a Jewell," said the old man, "you'll make a King man yet. I'll wait in the Lane for you and when you're Ojagie I'll give you money to Martin."

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Only a part of the town of Eliso is under contest. Next Saturday Oklahoma will be eleven months old. A hotel of \$20,000 is proposed at Oklahoma City. Paul's Valley is soon to be made a money order postoffice. Guthrie has an organized camp of the Sons of Veterans. The Kingfisher New World commenced a daily issue yesterday. An Oklahoma paper advocates a dance hall. This is not laudable but it is new. An order has come to the cattlemen that they must not lose grazing lands from any time. Bill Nye, it is said, is contemplating a trip to Oklahoma. It is not stated when he will visit. An engineering party will commence work on Guthrie, Reno City and Fort Reno railroad next Tuesday. The Democrats of Kingfisher got together last Saturday night and held one of the old-fashioned roasting meetings. The Central Congregational church of Downs, Oklahoma, was organized by Rev. Parker, Wednesday evening, March 5. A soldier at Oklahoma City was sentenced for five years imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth for desertion and perjury. In Oklahoma they have "snoozers" and "laters," but along the towns bordering the Cherokee Strip, they have "snoozers." Some day it is expected the Iowa reservation will be opened and Guthrie, who will be the gate way. It is nine miles distant. The soldiers say that the town is not in driving the boomers off the strip, but in finding them. They are hiding every where. St. Patrick's day was generally observed all over Oklahoma. The Irish with their wit, progress and good hearts are not wanting in Oklahoma. There will be an election held in the city of Lisbon on Tuesday, April 1, for the purpose of electing a mayor and two councilmen from each ward. The deepest well in Oklahoma is said to be about four miles south of Oklahoma City on the claim of a settler named Jones. It is about 100 feet in depth and strange to say, it is in low ground. A Winfield man declares he saw a funeral procession ten miles long below the

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Now, if the girls have any sense, they will pay very little attention to the exhortations of the Equal Suffrage association. The ballot may be a valuable thing for a woman, but a husband is more desirable. It may be important to the association to carry the coming election, but it is more so to the girls to be come wives. And they cannot win young men by electioneering them. The masculine inclination is not to the woman politician. A young man will respect the woman who is devoted to a duty, or what she believes to be a duty. He will admire the woman who can understand and be understood. He will enjoy intellectual life with her. But he will be perverted and become blindly, but none the less surely go off and marry someone else.

SUNFLOWER SHADOWINGS.

The Sixth district will begin the congressional war early, the convention being called for May 8.

There is not an empty house in Nortonville, and that is only one of a hundred towns in Kansas similarly afflicted.

There is a tendency among farmers to hold their grain and stock for future developments—developments in hog flesh especially.

Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Chicago, was at one time superintendent of public schools of Osage county.

The name of the Methodist minister at Eureka, is Ananias, and he is just as good at yellow legged chickens and revivals as any of the rest of them, too.

One or two papers have said something about Governor Humphrey's second term, but the great majority are at present pleased to keep their silence.

What becomes of the carp planted every season in Kansas streams? There is always a great deal said in the stocking, but never a report of the result.

The Lawrence Journal is frank enough to say that there is an awful similarity between the present Farmer's Alliance and the old grange movement.

D. Howell has "discovered" Eugene Ware (Ironpud) and quotes specimens of his poetry in "The Editor's Study" in Harper's magazine for April.

Senator Plumb is perhaps of all the Kansas delegates to the Farmers' Alliance, Plumb has a poor but honest brother at Emporia. He is a farmer.

The Atchison man who kicked up a rumpus because a local paper mentioned his wife's name for being a divorcee, had holes in his socks, says the Emporia News-Democrat.

Congressman E. N. Morrill will, it is still said, be elected a successor to the late Governor John A. Martin as a member of the senate of the United States.

The mortality among the old soldiers at the home in Leavenworth is very large. Every so often an alarming episode, such as falling into the water, a heart attack or a stroke on a railroad track is reported.

The Lindsborg Localist thinks Lindsborg is the most peevish town on the globe, and offers strong proof of its claim on the fact that there has been but one case before its police judge in two years.

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White House of Inns & Ross,

For Bargains in Dry Goods.

city, as he came up on the train." It was the people coming out of the strip, said the Arkansas City Dispatch.

Thursday evening, March 6, the Lincoln Mill company met for the purpose of locating a mill. It was agreed to secure ten acres of land at Lincoln for the purpose of locating a grist mill and cotton gin upon.

At Purcell, on Saturday, Deputy United States marshals made a raid on the saloon keepers of Lexington, just across the river, and arrested six of them. They were taken before Commissioner Kennel, at Noble, and bound over to the Wichita court.

The Winfield Chatanooga assembly meets this year from June 24 to July 4. It will probably be the assembly for Oklahoma until we get one of our own, says the Oklahoma City Journal. The program this year includes lectures from Dr. Talmage, Robert McIntyre, J. Ellen Foster, Alex Smart and other celebrities.

Norman Transcript: Everybody admits that one of the principal reasons that Oklahoma has prospered so well is the fact that it is so densely settled. Almost every quarter section of land in the entire country is settled upon by a family and our population is many times greater than that of any western country heretofore settled by homesteaders.

Kingfisher New World: Once in a while a genuine Indian incident occurs which catches the eye of the community. Last week a young man, being scarce of wood, went out in the Indian country just west of town to get some wood, and being seen by the Indian scouts, was taken prisoner and tied to a tree where they remained until released by a party of cowboys who were returning to camp. The Indians, after securing their prisoner, popped the spurs to their ponies and left the wood skinner to his fate.

Another novelty is the friendship ring. A girl goes among the young men of her acquaintance and gets from each a little sum of money, varying from a cent to a dime, and when she has laid tribute on all her friends she buys a ring such as the proceeds of her work will purchase. Memory rings seem to be the favorite. —Jewelry Weekly.

A Great Submarine River. Near Meigs, in the department of the Lot, between Auvergne and the Garonne, the course of a subterranean river has been traced in a boat for a distance of over two kilometers—say 6,500 feet. Seven small lakes and thirty-two waterfalls were passed in the exploring voyage made in a small boat. It is estimated that the underground course is fully seven kilometers long, the stream joining the Dordogne near St. Denis Martel. It is to be remembered that all that region is of limestone formation.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

American Machinery Abroad. It is the tendency in this day and age to slight things and do it in the most hurried manner. American machinery abroad. A man just returned from South America told me that to American machinery could be sold there in competition with English. While our steam engines, for instance, were better finished and more adapted to the work demanded, something was always getting out of order, says he, and he said that all that region is of limestone formation.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

Lord Wolsey's First Indian. When he was stationed in Canada Lord Wolsey spent a holiday in the interior, where he and his attendants built a wigwam and enjoyed the peaceful solitude of nature. He had not seen an Indian chief, and his knowledge of the individual was derived chiefly from the legends of the works of Fenimore Cooper. He had a desire to see the real article, and some friends of his living twenty miles away promised to send along the first Indian chief they met.

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